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CEREMONIALS

AT THE

UNVEILING OF THE STATUE

OF

Gov. JOHN A. ANDREW,

AT THE STATE HOUSE,

Tuesday, February 14th, 1871.

"I know not what record of sin awaits me in the other world; but this I do know, that I never was so mean as to despise any man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black."—John A. Andrew.

BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS.

79 MILK STREET (CORNER OF FEDERAL).

1871.

Massachusetts ~~States~~ ~~Commonwealth~~ ~~of~~

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, February 20, 1871.

Ordered, That five thousand copies of the proceedings and speeches at the presentation of the statue of John A. Andrew to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, be printed for the use of the Legislature.

Sent up for concurrence.

W. S. ROBINSON, *Clerk.*

SENATE, February 23, 1871.

Concurred.

S. N. GIFFORD, *Clerk.*



PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS.

RESOLVE OF APRIL, 1868.

Resolved, That full consent and permission, upon the part of the Commonwealth, is hereby given to the application of JACOB BIGELOW, WM. GRAY, F. W. LINCOLN, JR., OTIS NORCROSS, WM. AMORY, SAMUEL H. WALLEY, FRANCIS BACON and W. W. CLAPP, to place a statue of the late JOHN A. ANDREW in a niche in the north-west corner of the Doric Hall of the State House.

LETTER FROM GOV. WM. CLAFLIN.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, }
January 21, 1871. }

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for such action as the Legislature may deem proper, a communication from the Hon. WM. GRAY, chairman of the committee "appointed to procure and present to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts a statue of JOHN A. ANDREW, in marble," informing me that the statue has arrived, and that it will soon be placed in position in the Doric Hall, as designated by the Resolve passed by the Legislature of the year 1868.

WILLIAM CLAFLIN.

LETTER OF HON. WM. GRAY.

BOSTON, January 20, 1871.

To His Excellency William Claffin, Governor of Massachusetts:

Sir,—On behalf of the committee “appointed to procure and present to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts a statue of JOHN A. ANDREW, in marble,” upon whose application the Resolve of 1868, chapter 37, was passed, I have the honor to inform you that the barque Frank Marion, with the statue on board, arrived this morning from Italy.

The consignees state that it will probably be ten days before the statue can be taken from the barque, after which it will be placed in the State House, under the direction of Mr. HAMMETT BILLINGS, acting for the sculptor, Mr. THOMAS BALL.

After the statue shall have been placed in its position, the committee will be happy to unite with the Government of the State in such ceremonies as may be fit for the occasion.

I am very respectfully yours,

WM. GRAY, *Chairman.*

In accordance with suggestions of the Governor, the following Joint Committee was appointed. On the part of the Senate, President HORACE H. COOLIDGE, Messrs. BIRD of Norfolk, and FOX of Suffolk; and on the part of the House, Speaker HARVEY JEWELL of Boston, Messrs. COGSWELL of Salem, BEARD of Brookline, ADAMS of Quincy, PRATT of Braintree, and PAINE of Blackstone.

REPORT OF THE JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN SENATE, February 10, 1871.

The Joint Special Committee on the subject of the presentation to the Commonwealth of a statue of the late Governor Andrew,

REPORT:

That they have conferred with the committee of the donors of the statue, and find that it is agreeable to that committee that the ceremonies of presentation should take place on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Doric Hall of the State House, where the statue now stands, and that the presentation should be made by the Hon. William Gray.

Your Committee concur in the recommendation of the time and place before named, and have requested His Excellency the Governor to accept the statue in behalf of the Commonwealth, which he has consented to do.

In view of the limited capacity of the Doric Hall, your Committee have considered carefully the number of persons who can be present, and find that the members and officers of the Legislature, in all about 300 persons, the Lieut. Governor and Council, with members of the Governor's staff, the heads of departments, will leave only space for the presence of the two Lieut. Governors and members of the several Councils under the administration of Gov. Andrew, together with the members of his family and his personal staff, and for the committee of the donors of the statue, with a few distinguished persons to be invited by the Governor.

They therefore recommend that the front entrance of the State House be closed on Tuesday next, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, and that no persons be admitted except

Statue of John A. Andrew.

those before enumerated, and those especially invited as above indicated, and that the members of the two branches meet informally in their respective chambers, at 10½ o'clock on that day, and proceed thence to the Doric Hall to meet the committee of the donors and witness the presentation.

For the Committee,

HORACE H. COOLIDGE, *Chairman.*

SENATE, February 10, 1871.

Accepted.

Sent down for concurrence.

S. N. GIFFORD, *Clerk.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, February 10, 1871.

Concurred.

W. S. ROBINSON, *Clerk.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, February 10, 1871.

Ordered, That the Joint Committee on the reception of the statue of the late Gov. Andrew have full power to carry out the order of the Legislature, as expressed in the report of said committee.

Sent up for concurrence.

W. S. ROBINSON, *Clerk.*

SENATE, February 10, 1871.

Concurred.

S. N. GIFFORD, *Clerk.*

CEREMONIALS

AT THE

UNVEILING OF THE STATUE.

The ceremonials of the presentation and unveiling of the statue took place, in accordance with the above orders, in the Doric Hall of the State House, on Tuesday, Feb. 14th, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., in presence of the State Government, both branches of the Legislature and invited guests. The statue was veiled by the American Flag.

Hon. Horace H. Coolidge, President of the Senate, called the company to order and spoke as follows :—

RÉMARKS OF PRESIDENT COOLIDGE.

Your Excellency, Senators and Representatives :

We have met to-day as Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to receive in her behalf from her generous and patriotic sons the gift of a statue of her great war Governor, and to

place it beneath the dome of the Capitol, where his noble work was done, here in this Doric Hall, whose pavement echoed so often to the sound of his footsteps, as he went forth to hail and bless the conquering banners of the State and of the nation, now faded and drooping behind his image, and to pledge the faith of the Commonwealth, that here it shall stand forever in memory of his great deeds, and of the love and veneration of a grateful people.

ADDRESS BY HON. WILLIAM GRAY.

May it please your Excellency, Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Legislature:

On the 30th day of October, in the year 1867, a private citizen of Massachusetts died at his residence in Boston. His death was regarded as a great public and private bereavement. The official authorities of the city of his adoption expressed their own feelings and the feelings of the whole community in appropriate Resolutions. The public officers of the State and city, and great numbers of private citizens, on one of the loveliest days of autumn, attended his remains to their resting-place on earth. On the invitation of the City Council of Boston, a eulogy was pronounced by an intimate personal friend, and public and private

grief joined in recognition of the high traits of character which formed and adorned him whose statue I now unveil to your expectant eyes.

[The flags covering the statue were here drawn aside amid the applause of the audience.]

On the 6th day of May, in the year 1868, a Resolve of the Legislature of Massachusetts was approved by the Governor, giving full consent and permission, upon the part of the Commonwealth, to place a statue of the late JOHN A. ANDREW in a niche in the north-west corner of the Doric Hall of the State House.

Before the living generation shall have passed away these records will have no place in the minds of men generally. They will remain in the archives of the city and State, to gratify the investigation of the curious, and the lovers of reminiscences of former days ; but the life and character of him whom they were designed to honor, will live in the hearts of all who recognize the worth of honest purpose and faithful endeavor, and who welcome with fervent gratitude to the Giver of all good, conspicuous examples of high resolve and earnest devotion to the welfare of others.

JOHN A. ANDREW died a private citizen. Without the previous political training, which is the

customary school for those who occupy high public station, he entered upon the office of Governor of Massachusetts in January, 1861, and retired from that office after a service of five years. During his whole term he met the great opportunities of the time, and of his place, with a manly, faithful and fearless spirit. He illustrated in his own example the opening words of his first inaugural address: "Whatever shadows may cloud for the time our national horizon, walking in the faith which becomes men—rational, immortal and believing—who perceive in difficulties only obstacles to be overcome, let us meet the duties, and, if need be, the dangers of the future, with lofty and triumphant cheer."

The public authorities, in their full expressions of the public sorrow at the time of his death, recognized the sentiment of the people, and their public duties were ended. The sons and daughters of Massachusetts, as individuals and private citizens, were not willing to leave their duties unperformed. Governor Andrew, in his devotion to the public service, had entirely relinquished the practice of his profession, and left at his death a moderate property, quite too small for the support and education of his family. In

addition to his widow and four children of tender years, he left two sisters whom he had aided during his life and whose comfort required such assistance. Soon after his death some of his friends, four hundred and twenty-five in number, placed in the hands of trustees, eighty-six thousand five hundred and sixty-six dollars and fifty cents, to be expended at their discretion, with a single eye to the welfare of his family. The individual subscriptions to this fund were from ten cents to one thousand dollars, and among the donors were many of the race who justly regarded him as their peculiar friend. A portion of the fund has been set apart for his two sisters, and the income of the residue has been applied to the benefit of his widow and children. So was realized the faith which he had in the relations between himself and the people of Massachusetts. He had declined the office of collector of customs for the port of Boston, voluntarily tendered to him by the President of the United States; an honorable and lucrative office, held by two of his distinguished predecessors after they had retired from the executive chair. When asked why he did not accept the appointment, he replied with a calm self-reliance on his own future,

if he lived, and a faith as to that of his family if he were early removed, "that is not the office for me; the people of Massachusetts will take care of my family."

One other service remained to be performed. At a meeting held in Faneuil Hall on the 18th day of January, in the year 1865, a committee was appointed for the purpose of erecting a statue of Edward Everett, and by the terms of the subscription for that object, it was provided that any surplus which might remain should be disposed of as the committee should direct. Five hundred subscribers contributed to this fund the sum of thirty-three thousand dollars. After procuring a statue of Mr. Everett, which stands in the Public Garden, a bust of him, which is in the Public Library, and a full length portrait of him, which hangs in Faneuil Hall, a large sum remained. From this fund the sum of five thousand dollars was given towards completing the equestrian statue of Washington in the Public Garden, and the sum of ten thousand dollars was appropriated for a statue of John A. Andrew, in marble, to be placed in the State House. The committee, to whose discretion was intrusted the disposal of the surplus of a fund whose contributors reside in dif-

ferent parts of the State, believe that their action will meet and gratify the wishes of those whom they represent. In execution of their plan, the general committee appointed a sub-committee, and charged them with the duty of procuring and presenting the statue to the Commonwealth, and upon the petition of this sub-committee the Resolve of May 6, 1868, was passed. Mr. Thomas Ball, a native of Charlestown, long resident in Boston, and now in Florence, was selected as the artist. He has completed his work to the acceptance of the committee, and the statue now stands in this hall, here to remain, the gift of private citizens to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, as a memorial of the affectionate regard in which the people of the State hold her distinguished son.

At the time of his first election as Governor, with the exception of a seat in the House of Representatives of the State for a single year, Mr. Andrew had never held public office, and it might have been thought that he would have felt the want of experience in public affairs. If such experience be desirable in some cases, there was no need of it for him. He could say: "I have for twenty years past been a constant and careful observer of public men and affairs; and for twelve

years, at least, I have been intimately aware of the private as well as the public declarations and conduct of the representative men in almost every town and village of the Commonwealth." And in the same address he said: "Shall a reactionary spirit, unfriendly to liberty, be permitted to subvert democratic republican government organized under constitutional provisions? Upon this issue, over the heads of all mere politicians and partisans, in behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, I appeal directly to the warm hearts and clear heads of the great masses of the people."

The occupation of public office in very early life is more frequently an injury than an advantage to him who holds it. In political affairs, in the indispensable necessity of political parties, the greatest of all dangers to individuals is that they may yield the convictions of their own judgment to the iron rule of party dictation; that they may blindly regard the good of the party and the good of the State as identical; that they may surrender their own intelligence to the seeming indications of popular will. There is no class of questions, touching the material interests of a people, of greater importance in the view of a thoughtful mind than those of political science. They affect the well-being of

every individual; upon them rests the rights which belong to all; included in them is the legislation which will best promote the rewards of industry, which will advance the standard of education, which will establish the principles to govern and guide a community, problems complex in themselves, and requiring, for a just application, patient investigation, calm consideration and unselfish aim. These problems are enduring in character and influence, which is clearly shown by their gradual though slow adoption by political parties so far and so fast as it appears that the people intend to carry them into practice. It is obvious that one who would exert a large and permanent influence should study to inform himself upon such problems, for their true solution always depends upon great principles. How fully Governor Andrew held these views, his own language in describing the people of Massachusetts will clearly show. "Looking forward to the long ages of the future; building always, in their own minds, for countless generations yet to come; they have endured and are willing still, cheerfully and hopefully, to endure much wrong and more misconception, because they trust in the blood inherited from heroic ancestors; in the principles of constitutional liberty; in the

theory of democratic institutions; in the honest purpose of the intelligent masses of the people everywhere; in the capacity of truth and right ultimately to reach and control the minds of men; in an undying affection for their whole country, its memories, traditions and hopes; and above all in the good providence of God."

In his earnest advocacy of all measures to promote the highest education in the Commonwealth, his large and comprehensive views are conspicuously shown. "That we should continue to build on the foundation our fathers laid, endeavoring to make actual in the life of our society their ideal, I religiously believe. Let us plan to concentrate here the 'gladsome light' of universal science." "Doubt not that in the wonderful future about to dawn upon our country, the part you are to enact of beneficence and glory, under the inspiration of your generous culture and expanding thought, will transcend all the former achievements of your industry, and will outshine the lustre of your arms."

Whilst his eloquence on appropriate themes manifested the strength of his convictions and the warm and bright play of his fancy, his concise statements on matters of business evinced a versatility ready for all topics. "All the scrip hitherto

issued by Massachusetts (January, 1865), she is bound to pay, and she will pay—both interest and principal in gold—to all holders, with the cheerfulness which becomes her spotless honor, and the promptness of an industrious, economical and thrifty Commonwealth."

It will be fully conceded that Governor Andrew carried into, and maintained in his office personal independence and unselfish aims; that he never allowed personal ease to interfere with the punctilious performance of all that devolved upon him; that he exercised a sleepless vigilance over the welfare of all in military or naval service; that he regarded himself, at all times and in all places, as the servant of the Commonwealth and of the country.

There are fires in the breasts of some individuals which rarely sleep. They are lighted by the God-given spirit which animates such persons. The unceasing restlessness which they constantly stimulate tends to prostrate the bodies in which they live, but, while exhausting the individual, they carry forward the race. With a full knowledge of the danger to which he was constitutionally exposed, and which ultimately caused his death, Governor Andrew, believing that life consists in the full employment of all the powers and all the opportuni-

ties placed in the hands of man, permitted no regard to consequences to interfere with the attempt to reach the ideal which he ever kept before him.

There is no more attractive study than the growth of a human mind. Sometimes the victim of conflicting forces, which for awhile render powerless the will; at other times struggling bravely against the tendencies which would destroy its personal independence; at one time the slave, at another time the master of outward circumstances; the variety of the phases which it presents knows no parallel in any other study; and when we observe a continued growth, an increasing power over the minds of others, an unfaltering upward step, we become fascinated to follow, if we may, the law of its development.

Growth depends largely upon temperament, upon large human sympathies. The intellectual faculties, however great in their range, in their acuteness, in their brilliancy, if isolated from human sympathies, give no warmth to bless mankind; whilst the combination of such powers with such sympathies is the most efficient instrument used by Providence for the regeneration of the race. Such a combination can only exist with unselfish singleness of purpose, and with convictions proof against

all assaults, resting upon principles "whose seat is the bosom of God."

Governor Andrew was a growing man. The great events of the time in which he was a conspicuous actor, aided his growth. His individuality of character, his strong sense of personal obligation, his sympathetic disposition, led him to observe and adopt ideas which attracted him, and his entire fearlessness and depth of conviction impelled him to express and act upon such ideas. Having lived through the storm of war, having entire faith in the will and in the ability of the people to carry into practical effect the great principles which the war had established and settled by the obliteration of all legislation which impaired in any way human rights, and by conferring upon all of every race political and personal freedom, he believed that "the true question then was not of past disloyalty, but of present loyal purpose. We need not try to disguise the fact that we have passed through a great popular revolution. * * * The people of the South, men and women, soldiers and civilians, volunteers and conscripts, in the army and at home, followed the fortunes of the rebellion, and obeyed its leaders, so long as it had any fortunes or any leaders." "We ought to demand and to secure

the coöperation of the strongest and ablest minds, and the natural leaders of opinion in the South. If we cannot gain their support of the just measures needful for the work of safe reorganization, reorganization will be delusive and full of danger.” “In this hour of triumph, honor and religion alike forbid one act, one word of vengeance or resentment. Patriotism and Christianity unite the arguments of earthly welfare, and the motives of heavenly inspiration, to persuade us to put off all jealousy and all fear.”

No production from his pen shows such mature, full thought, such frank and free discussion, and has such marks of great ability and sagacity, as his valedictory address to the two branches of the Legislature in January, 1866. Reading its pages with the light of subsequent events there are in them prophecies already fulfilled.

The distinguishing trait, or rather the most marked combination of qualities in him, appears in his public spirit. Born and brought up in a New England home, commencing his professional life in its metropolis, under the narrow circumstances which have marked the early lives of nearly all the distinguished men of our country, he saw that national wealth, in the largest sense, was to be

fostered and promoted by the large spirit of individual citizens. As he had learned from his own experience the pressure of narrow circumstances, he felt a quick sympathy for others in like condition, and his interest in individuals led him to a large interest in the people.

May it please your Excellency and Gentlemen of the Legislature :

The private citizens who have placed in this hall a statue of JOHN A. ANDREW, now offer it to the acceptance of the Commonwealth. There is no spot on earth so fit for him to stand upon. Under the dome of the Capitol, the witness of his exhausting toil of five years, in the vestibule to the halls of legislation, where his counsels were uttered, and to the Council Chamber of his cares, anxieties and hopes; in the presence of and "beneath a hundred battle-flags, war-worn, begrimed and bloody, proud but sad memorials of the glory and the grief of war," the great magistrate will stand "the observed of all observers." From that portrait-statue will proceed an influence to kindle the aspirations of the young, inspiring them to walk worthily in their lot, and to awaken the gratitude of all, that in the hour of the greatest

trial of our country, Massachusetts had a Chief Magistrate worthy of her own fame.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR CLAFLIN.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

By request of the honorable Senate and House of Representatives, and in behalf of the people of the Commonwealth, I accept the statue of the loved and honored Chief Magistrate who held the executive chair during one of the most eventful periods of our country's history. The generous donors of this beautiful work of art are entitled to, and will receive, the lasting gratitude, not only of the people of this State, but also of the whole country, for giving perpetuity to the form and features of the man whose life was such a bright example to the world of earnest patriotism and noble devotion to duty.

A little more than ten years ago JOHN A. ANDREW took the oath of office as Governor of this Commonwealth. Though pale with emotion, his voice was firm ; and his whole demeanor showed his fixed resolve to meet undaunted the weighty responsibilities which, even then, the excited state of the country showed were soon

to devolve upon him. No man ever came to the office with less actual experience in public affairs. Like the martyred President, he had become known to the country by his steady advocacy of human rights, and his earnest belief in human progress. Notwithstanding this want of experience, from the very first he took hold of the helm of state with a firm grasp, and the people soon learned to rely upon his almost unerring sagacity and unflinching courage. Conscious that the mighty conflict of opinion then in progress was soon to assume vaster proportions, and perhaps terminate in war, he endeavored to be prepared for any and every emergency. His predecessor, reasoning on general principles, had wisely urged upon the Legislature the importance to the public safety of a well-disciplined militia, and that body had placed in his hands the power of organizing and equipping an increased military force. Governor Andrew, very soon after his inauguration, commenced to prepare this force still more thoroughly for immediate service.

His first active participation in the war exhibits the man, revealing his promptness, energy and practical talent. Receiving information from Governor Clifford and the Hon. Stephen H. Phillips,

then in Washington, that it was the probable intention of the rebels to seize that city, he instantly summoned the Council, who met on the fifth of February, 1861. He informed them of the situation of affairs at the capital, and in accordance with his earnest request, an order was passed to furnish overcoats for two regiments of the militia, as not a company in the whole State was then fully equipped to march at a moment's warning. This was probably among the first steps, if not the very first efficient one, taken by any Chief Magistrate to defend the nation; an act of which Massachusetts may well be proud, and which enabled her troops, though five hundred miles distant, to be with the earliest to defend the menaced city, and to relieve the President and the inhabitants from their terrible anxiety.

From that time to the close of the war he gave himself no rest, but everywhere by voice and pen he urged the government and people to push on the war for the unity of the nation. No man ever heard him express a doubt as to the final issue of the conflict, but with unfaltering faith in the justice as well as the success of the cause he labored to secure an early victory. He lived to see the nation triumphant, and peace restored. And then,

true to the instincts of his nature, he immediately proposed amnesty for those lately in rebellion, and demanded that the freedmen have equality of rights with their former masters. We stand here to-day, proudly remembering that his aspirations have been realized, and more than realized,—that his words, then seemingly prophetic and far beyond the ideas entertained by most men, foreshadowed events now become historic. And these events, passing beyond even his anticipations, attest that an unseen Hand moves the hearts and directs the purposes of peoples and nations to issues far beyond the expectations of the broadest intellects.

Other Governors served their States as faithfully perhaps, and amid greater difficulties, but no one of them gave such lofty inspiration to the contest. Other Governors achieved high honor, but no one gave to the people such an impression of unselfish devotion to duty and the cause of the country. Other Governors doubtless have served this State with as sincere a purpose to advance her best interests, but no one of them ever had such an opportunity to speak, in glowing language, those noble sentiments which should animate the people in times of disaster. The State was fortunate

indeed, in this trying period, in finding one so true to her character and history. Even in early manhood he gave promise of all this greatness, for at the age of nineteen he wrote to a friend, quoting this patriotic expression: "One constitution, one country, one destiny," and adding these soul-stirring words:—

"Stand fast, hold on, fear not ; a few bullet-holes through the bodies of reformers, though they destroy mortal life, are only so many sky-lights for the truth to shine through,—and so much the sooner will its light illumine the nations."

This was the lofty utterance of his early days, and beautifully do we find that loftiness tempered and softened by the now familiar sentiments, expressed during his public career,—

"I know not what record of sin awaits me in the other world ; but this I do know, that I never was so mean as to despise any man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black."

To this portrait-statue will resort in all after time friends of humanity and freedom, for they will recognize in his character those traits which endear men to each other and which ennable the contests that so often attend the progress of the race and

the advance of Christian civilization. Here they will receive new inspiration and learn to trust to high motives and honest purposes, rather than to selfish designs and the arts of ambition.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee :

Again I thank you and the donors, in behalf of the people of the Commonwealth, for the generosity which has given to them this statue of Governor Andrew,—now worthily placed near that of the Father of his Country and surrounded by the memorials of the momentous contest in which he bore so important a part, and to the successful issue of which he really gave his life. Be assured it will be faithfully preserved to future generations.

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